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WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WR 15-82

WASHINGTON, April 14—The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

1 4D/Nal

A severe drought in northern PERU has reduced rice production prospects for the 1982 crop by as much as 25 percent, compared with last year's 662,000 tons (rough basis), according to the agricultural attache in Lima. Water supplies for irrigation continued to decline as a result of little rainfall since January. Peruvian government sources expect as much as a 50 percent reduction in production in the rice growing areas of Lambayeque and Pacasmayo.

Statistics CANADA announced intended area for major Canadian field crops on April 2. Increased area is partly due to initial prices for most grains that were left at last year's record levels. Planting intentions for 1982 with 1981 statistics for comparison are shown below in 1,000 hectares:

1981 1982 Intended Seeded Intended Crop 291 Winter wheat 356 303 10.195 10,369 10,828 Spring wheat 1,477 1,457 1,558 Durum 12,230 12,596 All wheat 12,008 2,164 2,112 2,098 Oats 5,327 5,551 5,503 Barley 456 466 449 Rye 31,921 33,315 Total 32,558

During 1981, Canada's weather was exceptionally favorable for grain production. As a result, wheat and coarse grain outturn for 1981 was a record 50.2 million tons.

CHILE, a traditional importer of U.S. wheat and wheat flour, recently imported French wheat flour at prices below the domestic market for milling wheat. This is Chile's first import of French flour. Some 5,000 tons have already been purchased; France reportedly plans to sell 100,000 tons to Chile in 1982. Chilean millers have requested the government to impose countervailing duties to offset the export subsidy for the French flour.

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LYNN KRAWCZYK, Editor, Tel. (202) 382-9442. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Information Services Staff, 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

The GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC had another disappointing grain crop in 1981. Total output fell to less than 9 million tons, compared with 9.6 million tons during 1980. The reduced production, combined with stable livestock numbers, is expected to push total grain import needs during 1981/82 higher than the estimated 3.2 million tons imported during 1980/81. However, a stringent policy of reducing feed grain imports may hold 1981/82 grain imports at or slightly less than those of recent years. A tighter hard currency credit situation may also depress this year's imports, although imports cannot fall significantly without jeopardizing livestock output.

The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY Commission has asked the EC Council of Ministers for authorization to negotiate a temporary ceiling on imported corn gluten feed (CGF) and to establish prohibitive import duties on imported quantities in excess of the ceiling. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), CGF and many other grain substitutes are now exempt from import levies. The proposed quota on CGF would be set at 3 million tons, about equal to total EC imports of that commodity during 1981. Imports above the quota would be subject to the same levies placed on grain.

The United States and a number of other countries (including some in the EC) strongly oppose the EC request as it would seriously undermine the free trading system to which both the United States and the Community are committed. In 1980/81, the United States exported 2.7 million tons of CGF, valued at nearly \$500 million, to the EC.

WORLD grain production in 1981/82 is forecast at 1.632 billion tons, unchanged from last month's estimate. World wheat production for 1981 is forecast at a record high 452.3 million tons, slightly less than the March estimate. Area and yield adjustments in the Czechoslovakian wheat crop resulted in a 575,000-ton decline in the production estimate.

World coarse grain production is estimated at 770.3 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month's estimate. Upward adjustments in the crop estimates for Egypt and Mexico were offset by declines in both Argentina and South Africa.

World rice production in 1981/82 is estimated at 410.0 million tons (rough basis), slightly above last month's estimate and 3 percent higher than the 1980/81 crop. Brazil's production estimate rose by 200,000 tons due to improved yields in the northern and northeastern rice-producing states. Record yields in Indonesia raised the rice production estimate there by 177,000 tons, making this year's outturn the highest on record. Rice production in Pakistan is forecast to be 75,000 tons higher as a result of improved yields. The 1981 crop is now forecast at a record high 4.99 million tons. Colombia's rice crop forecast has been lowered by 92,000 tons as a result of reduced yields caused by disease damage.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

BRAZIL's 1982 soybean crop continues to be hampered by weather problems. The current crop estimate is 13.5 million tons, compared with last year's revised estimate of 15.2 million tons.

Rainfall during November and most of December was excellent and the current crop got off to a good start. However, at the end of December, rains stopped over most of Rio Grande do Sul and the southern and western parts of Parana. Most of this region received little rainfall during January and the crop suffered significantly. Widespread rains started about the first of February and were favorable throughout the month. However, around the first of March, it became dry over a large part of Rio Grande do Sul, with some areas receiving little or no rain until mid-March. This second dry period halted the recovery of the later varieties and reduced the outlook even further in Rio Grande do Sul.

The harvest is currently in full swing in Parana and the northern producing states. Yields in the northern part of Parana and in the northern states have been good. But yields in southern and western Parana are below expectations. Following are the latest estimates for Brazil's 1981 and 1982 soybean area, yield, and production, by state:

| | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | |
|--------------------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|----------|--|
| State | 1,000 ha | kg/ha | 1,000 mt | 1,000 ha | kg/ha | 1,000 mt | |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 3,816 | 1,595 | 6,088 | 3,700 | 1,297 | 4,800 | |
| Parana | 2,300 | 2,249 | 5,172 | 2,200 | 2,045 | 4,500 | |
| Sao Paulo | 543 | 1,901 | 1,032 | 516 | 1,919 | 990 | |
| Santa Catarina | 484 | 1,339 | 648 | 470 | 1,234 | 580 | |
| Mato Grosso do Sul | 776 | 1,735 | 1,346 | 814 | 1,700 | 1,384 | |
| Minas Gerais | 187 | 1,492 | 279 | 215 | 1,549 | 333 | |
| Goias | 290 | 1,321 | 383 | 305 | 1,689 | 515 | |
| Mato Grosso | 120 | 1,875 | 225 | 190 | 1,842 | 350 | |
| Others | 18 | 1,500 | 27 | 32 | 1,500 | 48 | |
| Total | 8,534 | 1,781 | 15,200 | 8,442 | 1,599 | 13,500 | |

WORLD oilseed production in 1981/82 is forecast at 171.2 million tons, down slightly from a month earlier, but still 12.3 million tons—or 7.7 percent—above 1980/81. A lower estimate for the current Brazilian soybean crop more than offset improved prospects for India's rapeseed crop.

The 1981/82 world soybean production forecast—at 86.85 million tons—is down 800,000 tons from the March estimate, but 7.7 percent above a year earlier. Crop yield prospects for Brazil were reduced again this month as dry weather from late February to mid—March adversely affected late maturing soybeans, particularly in Rio Grande do Sul.

World rapeseed production in 1981/82 is forecast at 12.3 million tons, up 300,000 tons from last month and 8.1 percent above year-earlier levels. Because of much improved yield prospects resulting from good precipitation over the winter rapeseed area, India's rapeseed crop forecast has been increased from 2.2 million tons to 2.5 million.

COTTON

WORLD cotton production for 1981/82 is forecast at 70.6 million bales, down 200,000 bales from the March estimate. Reduced production prospects in the United States, India, Guatemala, and Nicaragua more than offset expectations of larger output in Brazil, Argentina, El Salvador, and Australia.

In TURKEY, the continuing devaluation of the lira against the dollar has increased exporters' demand for raw cotton, and concern has grown over the adequacy of supplies for the domestic spinning and weaving industry. Rising domestic cotton prices are worsening the already precarious profit margins of the textile sector. In response, the Government has nearly tripled the export deposit rate of Aegean cotton and more than quadrupled the rate on Curkurova cotton.

BRAZIL's 1981/82 cotton crop and harvested area figures have been revised upward to 2.7 million bales and 2.1 million hectares, respectively. Unusually heavy rains in December, particularly in Parana, were followed by improved weather conditions during January and February. However, there is a possibility that adverse weather conditions in December could have affected the quality of the crop.

TOBACCO

INDIA's 1981 exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 107,000 tons (valued at \$215 million), an increase of 45 percent from the 1980 level of 73,800 tons. Increased exports to the Soviet Union and China, which represent 56 percent of total exports, accounted for most of the gain. Shipments to the USSR rose by 22 percent to about 35,000 tons in 1981, while those to China jumped 179 percent to around 25,000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to an estimated 19,000 tons from 17,021 tons in 1980. During 1982, the Soviet Union is expected to increase purchases of Indian tobacco by 14 percent to approximately 40,000 tons. However, China's imports are expected to decline in view of a substantial increase in their tobacco crop.

ARGENTINA's 1981 tobacco leaf exports totaled 16,938 tons, 3 percent less than in 1980. However, in light of sharply reduced production, exports were considered fairly large and were primarily the result of peso devaluations. On Dec. 24, 1981, the Government established a 10-percent export tax for unmanufactured tobacco in order to partially offset a 35-percent devaluation for export transactions.

Argentine tobacco imports in 1981 rose to 1,322 tons, mostly of Italian burley tobacco needed to augment short domestic supplies. Cigarette imports in 1981 totaled 20.8 million packs, slightly less than the year before. This represented a normal import level equal to about 1 percent of domestic cigarette consumption. Domestic tobacco consumption in 1981 was down 7 percent in response to a local recession.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

INDIA recently modified restrictions placed on imports of almonds (among other nuts and dried fruits) during April 1982-March 1983. Traders will be issued licenses permitting the import of 50 percent of the c.i.f. value of their best year's imports during any of the fiscal years between 1976/77 and 1981/82, subject to a minimum of \$1,610 per shipment. The previous import restriction allowed traders to import 50 percent of the value of their imports based on the average value of the preceding 3 years. As a result, almond imports could increase substantially during 1982/83. Because of its better quality and lower prices, the United States should continue to capture most of the Indian market. During 1981, U.S. exports of almonds to India were valued at \$4.5 million.

WORLD coffee stocks have increased dramatically since 1979/80 due to a rapid growth in output resulting from large scale plantings in the late 1970's and the imposition of coffee export quotas by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) on Oct. 1, 1980. High carryover stock levels pose financial and physical burdens on many coffee growers and producing countries lacking adequate storage space. In some countries, stock levels have been kept down by increased sales to the Middle East and Soviet Bloc countries, which do not belong to the ICO. Brazil would actually prefer a larger carryover stock than it now has as protection against a possible frost.

At the end of crop year 1981/82, stocks are expected to exceed 43.3 million bags (44.8 percent of production), compared with 31.8 million bags (31.1 percent) in 1979/80. Average carryover stocks at the end of 1981/82 are expected to be highest in Africa--60.2 percent of production.

Carryover stocks as a proportion of the year's production are as follows at the end of the 1981/82 crop year: North America and the Caribbean, 26.8 percent; South America, 45.9 percent; and Asia/Oceania, 33.6 percent. Yearend stocks will probably exceed 50 percent of production in Uganda (55.0 percent); Kenya (54.5 percent); Ivory Coast (75.9 percent); Cameroon (76.5 percent); Colombia (61.4 percent); Tanzania (50.2 percent); and Zaire (65.7 percent).

JAPAN's imports of cocoa beans in 1981 increased by 39 percent over a year earlier to 31,656 tons. Ghana supplied 23,183 tons of this amount. Cocoa bean grindings—at 29,111 tons—also were higher than the 24,757 tons of 1980. Japan recently announced it is likely to join the International Cocoa Agreement later this year.

Fresh pineapple production for 1982 in the MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES is currently estimated at 4.856 million tons, 5 percent above 1981. Commercial cultivation of pineapple is concentraded in the Far East, where four producers supply nearly two-thirds of the world total.

Thailand—the leading producer—is expected to harvest a record crop during 1982. A moderately larger crop is also forecast for Malaysia barring recurrence of the 1981 outbreak of leathery pocket disease. Heavy rainfall hampered harvesting in the Philippines and caused extensive overripening and spoilage. As a result, a moderately smaller crop is currently forecast for 1982.

Stiff competition from Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines has caused a gradual contraction in Taiwan's pineapple output that is expected to continue as the industry scales back to meet domestic industry requirements.

While pineapple production in Australia and the United States appears to have stabilized, record crops are currently forecast for both the Ivory Coast and South Africa. The additional output in the Ivory Coast will probably be absorbed by the canning industry, since canned stocks are low and fresh export markets are already saturated. In contrast, South African producers are expected to divert a greater share of their 1982 crop to the domestic market, where prices have been very favorable.

Fresh pineapple production is shown below in 1,000 tons:

| Country | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 1/ |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Australia | 123.3 | 124.0 | 124.5 |
| Ivory Coast | 306.0 | 299.0 | 320.0 |
| Malaysia | 176.1 | 155.0 | 170.0 |
| Mexico | 605.0 | 470.0 | 510.0 |
| Philippines | 901.0 | 896.0 | 890.5 |
| South Africa | 221.9 | 226.7 | 232.0 |
| Taiwan | 233.2 | 200.0 | 185.0 |
| Thailand | 1,372.0 | 1,680.0 | 1,824.0 |
| United States | 596.0 | 590.0 | 600.0 |
| Total | 4,534.6 | 4,640.7 | 4,856.0 |
| | | | |

1/ Preliminary.

WORLD tea production (including fermented black and unfermented green) in 1981 is estimated at 1.86 million tons, compared with 1.82 in 1980. The slight increase is largely due to production increases in China, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia. Despite the somewhat improved world supply picture for 1981, growth in tea output in recent years has been sluggish because of the squeeze of rising production costs and relatively stable tea prices.

Asian tea production in 1981 is estimated at 1.37 million tons, almost three-fourths of world output. China's 1981 tea outturn is estimated at 324,000 tons, compared with 304,000 tons in 1980. This significant upturn is largely attributed to new area planted within the past 3-5 years that are now coming into bearing. Sri Lanka harvested an estimated 210,000 tons, up almost 10 percent from the year before because of favorable weather and improved management on many of the larger estates. Tea output during 1981 in Bangladesh (41,100 tons), Indonesia (78,900 tons), and Japan (105,000 tons) is up 3 to 9 percent over 1980 levels.



Sugar Import Notice 15-82

STATUS OF U.S. SUGAR IMPORT QUOTAS

Washington, September 1 -- The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported that preliminary U.S. Customs Service data show sugar imports under quota for the week ending August 27 totaled 170 short tons.

Cumulative imports under quota for the July 1-September 30 quota period now total 282,951 short tons. The quota for the third quarter of calendar year 1982 was established at 420,000 tons.

U.S. Customs preliminary data on a country-by-country basis follows:

| | :Weekly total | | : Quota | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| | | : Cumulative | | | |
| Country | : Aug. 27 | :July 1-Aug. | 27: July 1-Sept. 30 | | |
| | :(Short tons, raw value) | | | | |
| Argentina | : | 18,060 | 18,060 | | |
| Australia | | | 34,860 | | |
| Belize | | 3,662 | 4,620 | | |
| Brazil | | 18,461 | 60,900 | | |
| Canada | | 4,620 | 4,620 | | |
| Colombia | | 10,080 | 10,080 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 3,263 | 6,300 | | |
| Dominican Rep | | 73,920 | 73,920 | | |
| Ecuador | : | | 4,620 | | |
| El Salvador | | 371 | 10,920 | | |
| Guatemala | | 556 | 20,160 | | |
| Guyana | | 177 | 5,040 | | |
| Honduras | | 4,200 | 4,200 | | |
| Jamaica | : | | 4,620 | | |
| Mauritius | : 43 | 4,521 | 4,620 | | |
| Mozambique | : | | 5,460 | | |
| Nicaragua | | 8,736 | 8,820 | | |
| Panama | : | 12,180 | 12,180 | | |
| Peru | : | 17,194 | 17,220 | | |
| Philippines | : | 55,949 | 56,700 | | |
| South Africa Rep | : | 9,621 | 9,660 | | |
| Swaziland | : | 6,720 | 6,720 | | |
| Taiwan | | | 5,040 | | |
| Thailand | : | 5,880 | 5,880 | | |
| Others | : | 24,780 1 | 24,780 | | |
| | • | N. A. C. | | | |

1/ Filling the "others" category were Barbados 1,030 tons, Bolivia 8,347 and Fiji 15,403.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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EXPORT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR GUARANTEED U.S. VEGETABLE OIL SALES TO PAKISTAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1--The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) today extended the export period under the \$60 million guarantee line authorized for sales of U.S. vegetable oils to Pakistan under the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), according to Melvin E. Sims, general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The export period has been extended from Sept. 30, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. A balance of approximately \$32.5 million in guarantees is currently available to U.S. exporters for sales of vegetable oils (cottonseed, peanut, soybean, or sunflowerseed). All sales must be registered with CCC by Sept. 30, 1982.

To be eligible for up to two-year coverage, U.S. exporters must submit an application along with a guarantee fee to CCC before export is completed.

The guarantee rates include a charge to provide for a per annum interest rate coverage of up to 8 percent on the guaranteed value. Exporters may apply for a guaranteed value up to a maximum of 98 percent of the port value.

Based on semiannual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 15.6 cents per \$100 for six months; 23.4 cents per \$100 for one year; and 39.3 cents per \$100 for two years.

Based on equal annual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 32.9 cents per \$100 for one year; and 50.1 cents per \$100 for two years.

For further information, call Lorraine Potts (202) 447-3224.

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EXPORT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR CCC GUARANTEED SALES TO PERU

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10-- The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) today extended the export period under the \$100 million in guarantees authorized for sales of U.S. wheat and vegetable oils to Peru under the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), according to Glenn D. Whiteman, acting general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The export period has been extended from Sept. 30, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. A guarantee balance of approximately \$54.7 million is currently available to U.S. exporters for sales of wheat; and \$3.8 million for sales of vegetable oils (cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut, and sunflowerseed). All sales must be registered with CCC by Dec. 31, 1982.

To be eligible for up to three-year coverage, U.S. exporters must submit an application along with a guarantee fee to CCC before export is completed.

The guarantee rates include a charge to provide for a per annum interest rate coverage of up to 8 percent on the guaranteed value. Exporters may apply for a guaranteed value up to a maximum of 98 percent of the port value.

Based on semiannual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 15.6 cents per \$100 for six months; 23.4 cents per \$100 for one year; 39.3 cents per \$100 for two years; and 56.5 cents per \$100 for three years.

Based on equal annual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 32.9 cents per \$100 for one year; 50.1 cents per \$100 for two years; and 69.2 cents per \$100 for three years.

For further information, call Lorraine Potts (202) 447-3224.

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CCC AMENDS GUARANTEES TO THAILAND

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 -- Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) under its Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) today approved a transfer of \$1.1 million in guarantees from sales of U.S. soybean meal to sales of cotton to Thailand, according to Glenn D. Whiteman, acting general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

This change will increase authorized guarantees for sales of cotton from \$6 million to \$7.1 million, and will use all of the guarantees previously earmarked for sales of soybean meal.

A balance of \$1.8 million in guarantees is now available to U.S. exporters for cotton sales.

To be eligible for up to three-year coverage, U.S. exporters must submit an application along with a guarantee fee to CCC before export is completed. All shipments must be completed by Sept. 30, 1982.

The quarantee rates include a charge to provide for a per annum interest rate coverage of up to 8 percent on the guaranteed value. Exporters may apply for a guaranteed value up to a maximum of 98 percent of the port value.

Based on semiannual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 15.6 cents per \$100 for six months; 23.4 cents per \$100 for one year; 39.3 cents per \$100 for two years; and 56.5 cents per \$100 for three years.

Based on equal annual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 32.9 cents per \$100 for one year; 50.1 cents per \$100 for two years; and 69.2 cents per \$100 for three years.

> For further information, call Lorraine Potts (202) 447-3224. PR-154-82

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USDA REPORTS SEPTEMBER STATUS FOR CCC GUARANTEE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Sept.15 -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture has a balance of approximately \$971 million worth of guarantees available under authorized lines to U.S. exporters under the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), which provides protection against payment defaults without any distinction between commercial and noncommercial reasons, according to Glenn D. Whiteman, acting general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

As of Sept. 10, guarantee balances remaining under the GSM-102 program by commodity and country were:

BARLEY MALT: Jamaica, \$454,190.

BEANS, (Red): Panama, \$1.6 million.

CORN: Panama, \$3 million; Nigeria, \$12.1 million; Peru, \$10 million.

CORN, (White): Costa Rica, \$141,500.

COTTON: Korea, \$215.3 million; Indonesia, \$15 million; Thailand, \$1.8 million.

FEED GRAINS: Korea, \$24.2 million; Portugal, \$83.6 million; Jamaica,

\$245,200; Mexico, \$54 million.

GLUTEN, CORN: El Salvador, \$775,800.

GRAINS, COARSE (Corn and Oats): Dominican Republic, \$1.4 million.

LENTILS: Panama, \$1.4 million.

<u>LUMBER (Softwood)</u>: Uruguay, \$2 million; Colombia, \$1 million; Venezuela, \$4 million.

MEALS (Meat and/or Bone): El Salvador, \$308,800.

OILSEEDS, (Cottonseed, Soybeans, Peanuts, and Sunflowerseed): Portugal, \$18.9 million.

ONIONS: Panama, \$1.2 million.

POTATOES (Seed): Venezuela, \$2 million.

BROILER AND/OR LAYER CHICKS: El Salvador, \$53,170.

POULTRY (Frozen): Nigeria, \$4 million.

POULTS, TURKEY: El Salvador, \$50,000.

PROTEIN MEALS (Cottonseed, Linseed, Soybean, and Sunflowerseed): Costa Rica,

\$1.7 million; Dominican Republic, \$4.3 million.

SOYBEAN MEAL: Nigeria, \$1 million.

RICE: Peru, \$40 million; Dominican Republic, \$1 million; Jamaica, \$256,700; Nigeria, \$54.6 million.

SOYBEANS: Korea, \$11.4 million; Dominican Republic, \$6.7 million.

SOYBEANS AND/OR VEGETABLE OILS (Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut, and

<u>Sunflowerseed</u>): Guatemala, \$4 million.

TALLOW: Korea, \$201,700; El Salvador, \$1.7 million; Guatemala, \$10 million.

TALLOW AND/OR YELLOW GREASE: Jamaica, \$1.3 million.

TOBACCO (Unmanufactured): Nigeria, \$600,000; Sierre Leone, \$250,000; Jamaica, \$43,700.

VEGETABLE OILS (Cottonseed, Peanut, Soybean, Linseed, and Sunflowerseed):
Dominican Republic, \$858,600; Morocco, \$50 million; Peru, \$3.8 million;

WHEAT: Korea, \$35.6 million; Peru, \$54.7 million; Portugal, \$5 million; Morocco, \$88.7 million; Brazil, \$70.4; Costa Rica, \$301,900.

WHEAT FLOUR AND/OR SEMOLINA: Nigeria, \$593,700.

Pakistan, \$32.5 million; Mexico, \$11 million.

<u>UNDESIGNATED</u>: Korea, \$20 million.

For further information, call Lorraine Potts (202) 447-3224.

PR-155-82

In contrast, production in India—the world's largest producer—is estimated to fall to 573,500 tons from 575,900 tons in 1980. Although production in northern India was up, adverse weather and a slowdown in fertilizer use caused a downturn in output in southern India.

African tea production for 1981 is estimated at 197,900 tons, up slightly from the previous year. Kenya--Africa's largest producer--harvested an estimated 90,900 tons. Malawi's tea output was up 7 percent to 32,000 tons.

Current 1981 production estimates, along with revised 1980 estimates, for the world's ten largest tea producers are shown below in 1,000 tons. These producers account for 1.69 million tons, or 90 percent of the world tea crop.

| Country | 1980 | 1981 |
|------------|-------|-------|
| India | 573.5 | 575.9 |
| China | 324.0 | 304.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 210.1 | 191.4 |
| USSR | 130.0 | 129.8 |
| Japan | 105.0 | 102.3 |
| Turkey | 100.0 | 95.9 |
| Kenya | 90.9 | 89.9 |
| Indonesia | 78.9 | 72.7 |
| Bangladesh | 41.1 | 39.9 |
| Malawi | 32.0 | 29.9 |

Detailed information on world tea production, prices, and U.S. imports will be available in the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division's tea circular to be published in early May.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

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Rotterdam Prices and E.C. Import Levies:

Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam, the Netherlands, compared with a week earlier and a year ago:

| Item | April | 13, 1982 | Change from previous week | , |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| | per ton | \$ per bu. | ¢ per | \$ per m. ton |
| Canadian No. 1 CWRS-12.5%20 U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%18 U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%19 U.S. No. 2 S.R.W17 U.S. No. 3 H.A.D18 Canadian No. 1 A: Durum | 36.50 9.00 74.00 | 5.47 5.08 5.42 4.74 4.90 | -3 -2 -5 +14 -5 <u>1</u> / | 1/ 211.00 210.00 205.00 240.50 1/ |
| Feed grains: U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn | 3.00 | 3.40 3.63 <u>1</u> / | +3 +7 <u>1</u> / | 163.75 164.00 175.00 |
| Soybeans: U.S. No. 2 Yellow | 3.50 | 7.26 7.17 | +1 -1 -3.00 <u>5</u> / | 309.50 306.50 268.00 |
| EC Import Levies Wheat 6/ 8 Barley 7 Corn 8 Sorghum 8 | 74.65 37.70 | 2.23 1.63 2.23 2.26 | -8 0 -7 +23 | 77.95 64.30 76.90 75.10 |

^{1/} Not available.

Note: Basis May delivery.

^{2/} Optional delivery: Argentine Granifero Sorghum.

^{3/} Optional delivery: Canadian Feed Barley. 4/ Optional delivery: Brazil Yellow. 5/ Dollars per metric ton.

^{6/} Durum has a special levy.